

Southwick Urban District Council



**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1970**

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE *

Chairman - Councillor G. B. Wey

Vice Chairman - Councillor R. G. Barber

Members - Councillor L. J. Boreham
Councillor B. A. J. Divers
Councillor G. R. C. Excell
Councillor J. W. Hobbis
Councillor Mrs. V. Joyce

* as at May, 1970

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health - Rosetta Barker,
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector - E. Ismay *

Clerical Staff - Miss C. A. Cheney
Mrs. J. L. Bancroft

Rodent Operator - A. J. Bowles

- * Holds (a) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
(b) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Telephone:
Shoreham-by-Sea 4242

Public Health Department,
St. Wilfrid's,
Ham Road,
Shoreham-by-Sea,
Sussex. BN4 6PR

July, 1971.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Southwick Urban District Council.

I submit my Annual Report for the year 1970, compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, and the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/71.

Southwick's estimated Mid-Year Home Population was 11,500, being 140 more than in 1969.

The adjusted Birth Rate for Southwick was 11.2 (16.0 for England and Wales) compared with 11.9 in 1969 (England and Wales 16.3). The Birth Rate is the second lowest for the urban districts in West Sussex, the lowest being 10.0 in Chichester M.B., and the highest, 20.3, in Bognor Regis.

The adjusted Death Rate was 11.6 (England and Wales 11.7), compared with 12.5 for 1969 (England and Wales 11.9). This was the third highest rate for the urban districts in West Sussex, the highest being 12.4 in Littlehampton, and the lowest, 9.0, in Bognor Regis.

The cancer death rate was considerably lower in 1970 than in 1969. Deaths from cancer in 1969 and 1970, respectively, numbered 45 (males - 26, females - 19), out of 173 total deaths, and 28 (males - 21, females - 7), out of 164 total deaths. The numbers for 1969 represented 26% of deaths from all causes and a Death Rate (i.e. deaths per 1000 of Home Population) of 4. In 1970 the percentage was 17% and the Death Rate was 2.43.

The Death Rate for Ischaemic Heart Disease was 4.17 (3.6 in 1969).

There were two notifications of tuberculosis of the lungs in 1970. There were no cases of food poisoning notified or ascertained.

In 1970 the brucella organism, the cause of undulant fever in man, was isolated from a sample of milk sold in the District. There is nationally in operation a Brucellosis Incentives Scheme for eradication of brucellosis, but this does not provide for the slaughter of animals and the chances of success are therefore doubtful. I am glad to say that one of the dairies supplying milk in the District has in 1970 discontinued selling untreated milk.

Since in 1970 the Government Working Party on Sewage Disposal made its Report, the question of sewage pollution on bathing beaches deserves consideration. In December 1959, the Medical Research Memorandum No. 37 "Sewage Contamination of Bathing Beaches in England and Wales" was published. This stated "That with the possible exception of a few aesthetically revolting beaches round the coasts of England and Wales, the risk to health in sewage contaminated sea water can, for all practical purposes be ignored". Even if the health hazard can be ignored the prospects of bathing in sewage contaminated sea water is hardly pleasurable.

Obviously the problem of treatment of sewage in the coastal towns presents problems - financial, technical etc. and in view of the Report local authorities may not have considered action necessary. But surely, quite apart from the medical aspects this is an aesthetic matter. One method of 'treatment' that is used is maceration of the sewage, but in my opinion this makes the situation even more revolting. It seems to be a matter of "what the eye doesn't see..".

Another form of pollution is that caused by dogs fouling footpaths and public places. In order to combat this menace in the vicinity of one of the schools in the District, the Council authorised the experimental use of a dog repellent liquid, but apart from the expense, it was not successful.

A number of diseases can be transmitted from dog to man; one of these is food poisoning. More serious diseases can affect the brain, liver, lungs, heart, and eyes, damaging sight. The mode of transmission is by the dogs excreta or in the case of one disease - leptospirosis - the urine. It is not only disgusting to see the state of pavements and public places from the fouling of dogs but it constitutes a health hazard especially to children. It is a pity that dog owners do not have a greater sense of social responsibility.

I thank the Members of the Housing and Public Health Committee for their interest, the other Chief Officers for information they have provided me with for this Report, and the staff of my department for their work during the year.

Rosemary Parker

Medical Officer of Health

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND STATISTICS

Southwick is a small urban district situated on the south coast about five miles west of Brighton and about six miles east of Worthing.

The northern part of the area is partly downland and in the southern part is the eastern arm of Shoreham Harbour where there are the Prince George and Prince Philip Locks. There are also extensive wharves where shipments handled include coal, tanker oil sherry, timber and ballast.

The town is mainly residential but in addition to the work in connection with the harbour, there are industries located near the wharves and in the older part of the town. The chief industries carried on are thermo-plastic injection moulding; electricity production; engineering; dyeing; sheet metal work; the manufacture of lingerie.

Below are given certain statistics in relation to the District

Area in acres	1,127
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Home Population (1970)	11,500
Density of population: persons per acre (mid-year 1970)	10.20
Rateable Value as at 1st. April 1970	£844,944
Estimated product of penny rate (1970-1971)	£3,377
Number of houses on valuation list at 31st. March 1970	4328
Number of Council dwellings as a percentage of all dwellings at 31st. March 1970	26.96
Total rateable value of Industrial and Other Undertakings expressed as % of total rateable value as at 1st. April 1970	26.72

In 1956, two of the older areas in the town, namely the Fishersgate Area and the Central Area were scheduled as areas of Comprehensive Development under the West Sussex Development Plan and this Comprehensive Development was undertaken by the Southwick

Urban District Council.

There are 62.3 acres of recreation areas in the town, comprising 10 areas which range in size from 0.5 acre to 21.8 acres. The facilities provided in these areas are listed below;—

- 5 Football pitches
- 2 Hockey pitches
- 3 Cricket squares
- 2 Bowling greens
- 9 Tennis courts
- 5 Children's play areas, including one Adventure Playground
- 1 Roller skating area
- 1 Hall with stage and seating accommodation for approximately 100 persons

There is a very active community life in Southwick. In addition to sporting activities many other interests and activities for all ages are catered for at the Community Centre and elsewhere in the town.

A number of buildings in the town have been put on the provisional list prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (now the Department of the Environment) as buildings of architectural or historic interest.

The District is divided into five wards for local government electoral purposes. The five wards are each represented by three Councillors.

VITAL STATISTICS - NUMBERS

	SOUTHWICK URBAN DISTRICT			ENGLAND AND WALES (TOTAL)
	Males	Females	Total	
ESTIMATED MID-YEAR HOME POPULATION	-	-	11,500	48,987,700
LIVE BIRTHS				
Total	55	58	113	784,482
Legitimate	52	53	105	719,738
Illegitimate	3	5	8	64,744
STILLBIRTHS				
Total	-	-	-	10,341
Legitimate	-	-	-	9,297
Illegitimate	-	-	-	1,044
TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS				
Total	55	58	113	794,823
Legitimate	52	53	105	729,035
Illegitimate	3	5	8	65,788
DEATHS OF INFANTS				
under 1 year of age				
Total	2	-	2	14,269
Legitimate	2	-	2	12,592
Illegitimate	-	-	-	1,677
under 4 weeks of age				
Total	1	-	1	9,663
Legitimate	1	-	1	8,548
Illegitimate	-	-	-	1,115
under 1 week of age				
Total	1	-	1	8,328
Legitimate	1	-	1	7,343
Illegitimate	-	-	-	985
DEATHS - ALL AGES	92	72	164	575,208

VITAL STATISTICS - RATES

1970

	SOUTHWICK URBAN DISTRICT	ENGLAND AND WALES
LIVE BIRTH RATES, ETC.	-	-
Livebirths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	9.8	16.0
Area comparability factor	1.14	1.00
Local adjusted rate	11.2	16.0
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	.70	1.00
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births	7	8
STILLBIRTH RATE	-	
Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	-	13
INFANT MORTALITY RATES		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	18	18
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	19	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	26
Neonatal mortality rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	9	12
Early neonatal mortality rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	9	11
Perinatal mortality rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	9	23
DEATHS RATES, ETC. - ALL AGES		
Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	14.3	11.7
Area comparability factor	.81	1.00
Local adjusted rate	11.6	11.7
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	.99	1.00

ESTIMATED POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE YEARS 1960 - 1970

YEAR	ESTIMATED POPULATION	NUMBER OF BIRTHS			DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS		
		Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female
1960	11,740	72	75	147	2	4	6	76	64	140
1961	11,870	78	69	147	4	5	9	75	96	171
1962	11,870	77	66	143	5	4	9	73	101	174
1963	11,990	85	59	144	3	8	11	84	86	170
1964	11,970	80	65	145	10	8	18	73	64	137
1965	11,960	62	70	132	3	6	9	100	80	180
1966	11,900	59	74	133	4	7	11	83	86	169
1967	11,800	46	56	102	5	4	9	78	90	168
1968	11,510	57	64	121	7	6	13	84	87	171
1969	11,360	53	53	106	5	7	12	94	79	173
1970	11,500	52	53	105	3	5	8	92	72	164

I N F E C T I O U S D I S E A S E S
-and-
F O O D P O I S O N I N G

Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968

The Infectious diseases listed below and Food Poisoning are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of a local authority under the provisions of the above Act and Regulations:

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Tetanus
Infective jaundice	Tuberculosis
Leprosy	Typhoid fever
Leptospirosis	Typhus
Malaria	Whooping cough
Measles	Yellow fever

The diseases notified in 1970 with numbers are shown below:

Infective jaundice	4	Respiratory tuberculosis	2
Measles	22	Scarlet fever	10

The notifications of tuberculosis were in respect of two males aged 25 years and 68 years respectively. There were no deaths from tuberculosis.

Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1966

These Regulations require that a person arriving in this country by air from a declared Smallpox locally infected or endemic area produces a valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox.

In 1970 one Notice in accordance with these Regulations was received from Heathrow Airport in respect of a traveller coming from a Smallpox endemic area without an international vaccination certificate. Surveillance was carried out.

International Sanitary Regulations

In accordance with these Regulations, 98 certificates were duly authenticated. These were for smallpox and cholera.

S A N I T A R Y C I R C U M S T A N C E S

-of the- A R E A

WATER SUPPLY

The Brighton Corporation supplies all the houses in the District with a direct supply.

I am indebted to Mr. J. L. Fairbank, FICE., FIWE., FGS., MBIM., Engineer and Manager, Brighton Corporation Water Department for the following information about the water supply of the District during 1970.

- "1. The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.
2. Bacteriological examination of raw waters was made at weekly intervals in the Department's Laboratory and, when consideration of pollution present indicated an increased frequency was necessary, at daily intervals. The treated waters at all stations have been examined on a daily basis. The total number of raw and treated water samples examined from the Pumping Stations, together with a summary of the bacteriological results obtained is given below.

WATER	Number of samples examined	Number showing presence of Coliform organisms in 100 ml.	Number showing presence of E. Coli in 100 ml.	Number showing Coliform organisms absent from 100 ml.
Raw	516	61	25	455
Treated	3,000	14	4	2,986

Only slight bacterial pollution of the raw waters has occurred during the year and at no time has it been necessary to examine any raw water at daily intervals. The polluted samples of treated water at Balsdean were the direct result of repair work carried out on the hydrant used for sampling whilst those at Goldstone resulted from a change in the sampling point. In view of the fact that Coliform Organisms were absent from the raw water on the two occasions at Lewes Road when they were found in the treated water, it can be assumed that such results were due to faulty sampling technique."

"Abbreviated chemical examinations were made at weekly intervals throughout the year on all raw waters and a general chemical and mineral examination was completed on one sample of each of the Department's sources

Bacteriological examinations together with chloramine determinations have been made on 937 samples of water from service reservoirs. Of this total, 21 samples showed the presence of coliform organisms in low numbers.

A total number of 9,025 samples were examined during the year. Of these 3,745 were submitted from Worthing Water Department.

Since all water is obtained from the chalk, there is little likelihood of plumbo-solvent action and no evidence of such action is apparent.

Chlorination with post-ammoniation of all raw waters is practised continuously. In the event of any raw water showing evidence of bacterial pollution, sampling is increased to daily intervals and a survey of the catchment area is made in an effort to locate the cause of such pollution. In addition, if it is considered necessary, appropriate adjustment is made of those gas dosages used in the sterilisation process."

"The population supplied from public water mains direct to houses is as follows:

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Direct Supply</u>
Brighton C.B.	162,070	55,167
Hove Borough	70,760	26,708
Lewes Borough	14,080	5,670
Portslade U.D.	18,650	6,052
Southwick U.D.	11,500	4,153
Shoreham U.D.	18,600	6,520
Lancing Parish (Worthing R.D.)	14,650 *	6,116
Pyecombe Parish (Cuckfield U.D.)	270	57
Parishes in Chailey R.D.	6,790 *	2,098
Total	317,370	112,541

*Estimated on 1966 Sample Census Population "

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF WATER 1970 *

Pumping Station	Colour (Hazen)	Turbidity	pH.	Odour	Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	Chlorides	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Nitrite Nitrogen	Oxidised Nitrogen	Oxygen Absorbed	Temporary Hardness	Permanent Hardness	Total Hardness	Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	Fluoride	
Mile Oak Pumping Station (raw)	3	Clear Normal	Nil	7.35	175.0	28.6	Nil	0.015	Nil	5.9	0.08	175.0	47.0	222.0	319.0	<0.1
Shoreham Pumping Station (chlorinated)	3	Clear Normal	Nil	7.4	184.0	44.8	0.018	0.014	Nil	6.8	0.08	184.0	54.0	238.0	351.0	<0.1
Sompting Pumping Station (raw)	3	Clear Normal	Nil	7.35	185.0	30.4	Nil	0.010	Nil	5.25	0.06	185.0	34.0	219.0	318.0	<0.1

*Expressed in mgm. per litre.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Portslade and Southwick Outfall Sewerage Board is the authority responsible for the disposal of foul sewage in the District. The whole of the District is served by a system of foul sewers discharging into the Sewerage Board's intercepting and tank sewers and from these by a controlled discharge out at sea. There is no treatment of the sewage.

At times of heavy intensity rain storms, exceptional amounts of surface water run off the Downs to District roads and measures have been taken jointly by this Council in conjunction with the Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council to deal with this problem by way of additional soakaways and surface water traps across bridle paths.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse is collected by covered refuse collecting vehicles from every house in the District once a week and from each shop at a greater frequency as required. This frequency of collection is in no small way due to the adoption of work studied incentive schemes. Salvageable paper is also collected at the same time. All refuse is taken to the Refuse Disposal Plant at Halewick Lane, Sompting which is jointly used by the Worthing District Council, the Portslade, the Shoreham-by-Sea and the Southwick Urban District Councils. At the plant the refuse is discharged from the vehicles into a hopper and from this it passes on to a moving belt from which salvageable materials are separated out and the residue taken to pulverisers. The pulverised material is deposited in layers in the Halewick Valley. During the course of the year a scheme for the replacement of the existing pulverisers has been approved by the Joint Committee and it is expected that the new plant will be in full operation in the Autumn of 1971. The Engineer and Surveyor is responsible for the Refuse Collection Service. As regards Refuse Disposal, a Joint Committee comprising members of the constituent authorities meet quarterly.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Council has provided and maintains public conveniences at the Beach, in the Cemetery and Recreation Grounds, at the Green and at Southwick Square for men and women, and at the rear of the Town Hall for women.

Wash hand basins and cold water only are available in the public conveniences at the Beach, in Southwick Recreation Ground and at Southwick Square.

DRAINAGE

In 1970 complaints of stopped-up or defective drains numbered 20. In most cases the defect was remedied by the owner or occupier of the premises following informal action.

In 5 cases it was necessary to serve notices in accordance with Section 17 of the Public Health Act 1961.

DUSTBINS

In accordance with the provisions of Section 75 of the Public Health Act 1936, the Council require the owner or occupier of any building within the District to provide such number of covered dustbins for the reception of house refuse of such material, size and construction as the Council approve.

In 1970 owners or occupiers were required to provide 25 new dustbins for the reception of house refuse. These were provided following informal action; 16 informal notices under Section 75 were served.

PIGEONS

Section 74 of the Public Health Act 1961 empowers a local authority to deal with nuisances caused, within any built up area, by doves, pigeons, sparrows or starlings.

In 1970 the Council agreed in principle to the destruction of pigeons' nests and the removal of eggs therefrom and approved a supplemental estimate in the sum of £25 for such work.

Equipment was hired from a firm together with an operator and approximately fifty nests were destroyed and the eggs removed therefrom.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District.

PROVISION OF MORTUARIES

There is no public mortuary in the District.

Bodies from the Southwick District are received into the mortuary at Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea. These facilities resulted from a scheme formulated in 1968 for the sharing of the mortuary facilities at Southlands by the Regional Hospital Board and the three Councils of Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District, Southwick Urban District and Chanctonbury Rural District. This scheme which included the upgrading of the mortuary at Southlands

Hospital was accepted by all the authorities concerned, the work of upgrading was completed in 1969 when the new arrangement then came into operation.

During 1970 the number of bodies from Southwick received into the mortuary was 29.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

No person is allowed to keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence granted in accordance with the provisions of the above Act.

In 1970 the Council granted a licence to a person keeping a pet shop at 209 Old Shoreham Road, Southwick. Later in the year the premises were vacated and the licence expired at the end of the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No premises in the District is registered under this Act.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Since 1957 Southwick has been one of the constituent authorities of the Hove, Portslade and Southwick Joint Committee on Atmospheric Pollution which was formed in that year.

The Joint Committee co-operates with the Ministry of Technology in its investigation of atmospheric pollution by having four gauges sited in different parts of the Districts for the collection of deposited matter i.e. grit and dust. The contents of the gauges are analysed monthly by the Public Analyst and a copy of the report is sent to the Director of Warren Spring Laboratory, Ministry of Technology.

The Joint Committee meets at quarterly intervals. The Council's Representatives and your Medical Officer of Health and your Public Health Inspector attend these meetings. At these meetings the Committee consider the reports on the deposited matter over the previous three months and reports on complaints of atmospheric pollution received in the constituent districts over the same period.

In 1970 the readings of three gauges were mainly in the lower part of or below the range within which fall the largest number of sites in the same national code; in the case of one gauge the readings were mainly within the range.

Complaints reported on from the constituent districts included those relating to; black smoke emitted from chimneys of industrial premises and blocks of flats; oil smuts from industrial plant; bonfires; burning of surgical dressings; burning of timber in a garden and on a building site.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are no caravan sites in the District and no licences in respect of individual caravans.

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 1961

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of heating appliances which are not fitted with such fireguards as are prescribed by the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations 1953, and the sale of oil heaters which do not comply with the Oil Heaters Regulations 1962.

Inspection of such goods has been carried out during the year. No infringements of the Regulations were found.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

No person in the District is licensed by the Council to keep a boarding establishment for animals under the above Act.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

The Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964, which came into operation on 1st April, 1965, requires that every local authority shall maintain a register of persons carrying on business in their area.

There are 6 scrap metal dealers on the register.

RODENT CONTROL

Properties - On the next page are particulars of rodent control carried out in properties in the District.

Sewers - In co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and by arrangement with the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, sewer treatments were carried out during 1970. One complete 'take' was recorded.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The purpose of this Act is to make permanent provision for preventing loss of food by infestation. Under this Act, the Local Authority must take such steps as may be necessary to secure, as far as practicable, that their district is kept free from rats and mice and must keep such records and make such reports relating to their functions under this part of the Act as may be required by any directions given by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

In 1970, 102 complaints were received. Treatments were carried out by the Rodent Operator.

Below is a copy of the Annual Report on Rats and Mice submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the year ended 31st December, 1970.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	5,203	-
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	102	-
b. Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	71 29	- -
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	34	-
b. Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	4 8	- -
SEWERS		
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year		YES

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 is one of the few sections of this Act which applies to a district council.

Section 47 gives permissive powers to an Urban or Rural District Council to apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order for the removal of a person to a hospital or other suitable place. The court may authorise detention for any period not exceeding 3 months and may from time to time by order make extension for further periods not exceeding three months.

This removal is against the persons will and takes away his or her liberty.

It was not necessary to take action under this section in 1970.

-oOo-

F O O D A N D F O O D P R E M I S E S

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

This Act makes provisions in connection with the following:-

- Composition and labelling of food and drugs
- Food unfit for human consumption
- Hygiene in connection with sale etc. of food to the public
- Milk and Dairies
- Provision and Regulation of markets
- Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles etc. in connection with the sale of food
- Special provisions as to sale etc. of particular food
- Slaughterhouses and Knackers Yards.

The Department has records of food businesses totalling 154 which are carried on at 92 food premises which are listed below:

Bakers (Retail)	2
Butchers	7
Catering Premises	8
Confectioners	17
Dairies	1
Factory Canteens	5
Fishmongers	3
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	6
General Stores	13
Grocers	10
Off Licences	2
Public Houses	10
School Canteens	3
Registered Clubs	2
Community Centre	1
Nursing Homes	2

Routine inspections of food premises are carried out to secure compliance with the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 and in the case of the dairy, the Milk and Dairies(General)Regulations 1959.

Certain of the above premises are also registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. Particulars of these are given later in the Report.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 make provisions relating to matters of hygiene in food handling which include: provision of wash hand basins; facilities for washing food and equipment; protection of food from contamination; personal cleanliness; first aid materials; cleanliness and repair of food rooms; etc.

Regulation 16 This Regulation which relates to the provision of wash hand basins applies to all the premises in each of the categories on the preceding page. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

Regulation 19 This Regulation which relates to the provision of facilities for washing food and equipment applies to all the premises in each of the categories on the preceding page. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

Below is a table showing particulars of contraventions of the Regulations in 1970:-

REGULATION	No. of Contraventions Found	No. of Contraventions Remedied*
2. Ventilation	1	0
6. Cleanliness of equipment etc.	11	11
8. Protection of food from contamination	4	4
14. Sanitary conveniences	2	2
16. Wash-hand basins and hot water supply	1	2
17. First-aid materials	10	10
18. Accommodation for clothing	3	3
19. Facilities for washing food and equipment	1	1
23. Cleanliness and repair of food rooms	29	28
24. Accumulations of refuse	23	23

* Includes some outstanding prior to 1970

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND
DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS 1966
as amended

These Regulations which came into force on the 1st January, 1967, lay down requirements as to food hygiene in respect of markets, stalls and delivery vehicles.

7 inspections of vehicles were made during 1970.

There are no markets within the district.

1 notice was served for contraventions of the Regulations.

REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES

Certain food premises have to be registered by the local authority in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This section provides that no premises shall be used for:

- (a) the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, or
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale,

unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority.

Below is shown the number of premises on the Register at the end of the year.

Premises registered for the manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream -

Premises registered for the sale and/or storage of ice cream 27

Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale 13

UN SOUND FOOD

Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 relates to the examination and seizure of suspected food. An authorised officer of a Council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in the possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and, if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption, may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a Justice of the Peace.

No formal action was necessary under this section during the year, but requests were received from trades people for examination of suspected food which if found to be unfit was voluntarily surrendered.

A list of foods found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered during 1970 is given below:-

FOOD	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.	Oz.
<u>Canned Food</u>				
Coffee			2	
Cream		5	9	
Fish		5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Fruit	1	1	21	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit Drinks		6	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Honey, Jam & Marmalade	1	2	0	
Meat	2	5	11	
Milk		24	6	
Milk Pudding		10	15	
Paste		1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Soup	1	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sponge Pudding		3	14	
Vegetables	2	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
<u>Fresh Food</u>				
Turkeys	1	0	6	14
Wet Fish	3	16	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	
<u>Frozen Food</u>				
Fish		5	0	
Fish Cakes		4	12	
Ice Cream	2	0	26	0
Meat	1	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Meat Pies		1	0	
Mousse		1	14	
Pastry		5	10	
Rissoles		4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Vegetables	1	14	10	
Total	10	0	21	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Powers to deal with food complaints are provided in Sections 2 and 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

During 1970, a number of complaints were received from persons who felt that they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption. These complaints were immediately investigated and the vendors of the food in question informed and invited to submit explanations.

The complaints were as follows:-

- (1) A loaf of bread alleged to contain mouse droppings. Examination by the Public Analyst showed that the foreign matter was in fact burnt food material. No action was taken.
- (2) Pint bottle of milk containing a used polythene shampoo sachet.
The Council instituted proceedings against the vendor in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The result was a fine of £25 and costs of £14.70p.
- (3) Packet of shredded suet in an extremely mouldy condition. The Public Analyst reported that in his opinion the article had been mouldy for 2 - 3 weeks.
The Council instituted proceedings against the vendor of the suet but the purchaser later was not prepared voluntarily to give evidence and so the case was not proceeded with.
- (4) Canned baby food. The report of the Public Analyst was satisfactory.
- (5) Prepacked loaf of bread alleged to be in a mouldy condition. The Public Analyst's report was that the mould was approximately 3 days old and the bread was probably 6 days old.

Other complaints were of "an insect in a tin of rhubarb"; a roll in which the meat content was bad"; "wasp in a jar of jam"; and "mouldy loaf of bread".

In the case of these and No. 5 on the previous page, no action was taken either because of insufficient evidence or for other reasons such as interval of time between purchasing the article and making the complaint.

ICE CREAM

26 samples of ice cream were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Methylene Blue Test.

Grade I	8
Grade II	18
Grade III	-
Grade IV	-

Grades I and II are satisfactory. Grades III and IV are unsatisfactory.

MILK

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 Local Authorities are required by the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, to keep a register of persons carrying on the trade of milk distributor and of all dairy premises other than dairy farms in the district. At the end of 1970 the following were registered:-

Milk distributors	26
Dairies	1

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations 1965 In accordance with these Regulations all milk sold to the public must bear one of the special designations. The designations are:-

Untreated	Sterilised
Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated

and these milks must comply with prescribed tests according to the designation.

9 samples of Untreated Milk (farm bottled) were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the Methylene Blue Test. They all satisfied the test.

Biological Examination of Milk 9 samples of Untreated Milk (farm bottled) were sent for examination for the presence of

the tubercle bacillus and the brucella organism. Brucella abortus type 1 was isolated from one sample of milk sold in the District, but produced on a farm outside the District. The Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned was informed of this and he replied that the brucella organism had been isolated from the herd in question, and a notice had been served under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, prohibiting the sale of untreated milk from the premises.

Cream 10 samples of cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the Methylene Blue Test and the Phosphatase Test. All the samples satisfied the Phosphatase Test. Nine samples satisfied the Methylene Blue Test and one failed the test.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 - Contraventions

Two complaints were received of milk being sold in dirty milk bottles.

In one case the Public Analyst reported that it was quite impossible to ascertain definitely whether the foreign matter adhering to the inner surface of the bottle was present in the bottle at the time of filling, but he thought it was not. No action was taken.

The Council instituted proceedings in the other case against the dairy who sold the milk and the result was a fine of £15.00p and cost of £15.75p.

Proceedings were heard in February, 1970 in respect of a complaint received towards the end of 1969. The result was a fine of £5.00p and £9.95p costs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

There are no slaughterhouses in the District.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

No applications for licences under the above Act were received during 1970.

EGG PASTEURISATION

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the District.

POULTRY PROCESSING

There are no poultry processing premises in the District.

H O U S I N G

Local authorities have duties in relation to housing under the Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961 and the Housing Acts. Under the Public Health Act, 1936 the main action is in respect of Nuisances - their discovery and abatement. These are dealt with elsewhere in this report. Other aspects of housing are provided for in the Housing Acts 1957 and 1969 and other relevant Acts.

The Housing Act 1957 makes provision for securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses; for clearance and redevelopment; for the abatement of overcrowding and for the provision of housing accommodation.

The Housing Act 1969 makes further provision for grants; in relation to house improvement and repair; houses in multiple occupation; for payments in respect of unfit houses subject to compulsory purchase, clearance, demolition or closing orders. It confers powers on local authorities to improve living conditions by improving the amenities of areas or of dwellings therein.

HOUSING ACT 1957

Section 9 The Council served a statutory notice under section 9 of the Housing Act 1957 as extended by section 72 of the Housing Act 1969 in respect of 15, Roman Road. The matter was in hand at the end of the year.

Section 16 The Council served a notice under section 16 of the Act in respect of 13 Watling Road. The matter was in hand at the end of the year

Section 17 The Council, pursuant to the provisions of subsection (2) of Section 17 of the Act, served a notice to purchase No. 35 Underdown Road in lieu of a closing order following an official representation by the Medical Officer of Health that the house was unfit for human habitation. The matter was in hand at the end of the year.

Section 42 - Slum Clearance The Council considered Circular 92/69 from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (now Department of the Environment) requesting their programme for 1970 - 73. The Council informed the Ministry that they had no areas to be dealt with in that period.

Provision of Housing Accommodation

On the next page is a summary of the number of units completed and in the course of construction in 1970 by the Council and private developers respectively.

Council Housing

No. of units completed 13
No. of units under construction. 18

Private Housing

No. of units completed 4
No. of units under construction. 6

Housing Applications Below are particulars for 1970. Applications for transfers between Council house tenents are not included.

1. Number of applicants on Council's Housing Department Register at 1st January 1970	242
2. Number of applicants added to the Register in 1970	96
3. Number of applicants rehoused in 1970 from redevelopment areas	17
4. Number of applicants rehoused in 1970 from general waiting list	21
5. Number of applicants removed from Register in 1970 because rehoused privately, left district etc.	26
6. Number of applicants on Register at 31st. December 1970	290

HOUSING ACT 1969

Improvement of houses At the end of 1969 a survey of houses in the older parts of the town was undertaken to ascertain the extent of the lack of standard amenities. This survey showed that out of 339 properties 54 had less than the reduced standard of amenities. The owners were circularised and the replies fell into three groups. In about half the number the owner or agents were considering the matter. In about one third of the cases the occupier did not wish to be disturbed because of age or the owner or occupier wished the matter left for the time being. The owner of a number of properties had recently completed a programme of modernisation and was not doing any more at present.

During 1970 five standard grants and one discretionary grant (this in the sum of £1,169 for a conversion) were approved by the Council.

Applications for standard grants were received from the tenants of the two flats at 33, Victoria Road and in accordance with Section 19(3), 1964 Act, the Council served a preliminary notice. The matter was in hand at the end of the year.

F A C T O R I E S
S H O P S -and- O F F I C E S

Under the Factories Act 1961, District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories.

In the case of non-power factories i.e. where mechanical power is not used, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences.

In power factories, i.e. where mechanical power is used, the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirement relating to suitable and sufficient lighting

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to outwork, which is dealt with in Sections 133 and 134, Part VIII of the Act. The classes of outwork to which the provisions relate are specified by Regulations made by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

Section 133 of the Act requires the occupier of every factory, and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers.

A copy of the list is required to be sent to the district council in whose district the factory is situated, and if the place of employment of the outworker is outside the district in which the factory is situated, the council of that district is required to forward the name and address of any outworker to the appropriate district council.

Section 134 of the Act applies to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises.

On the next two pages are tables showing the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act 1961, to be furnished by Medical Officers of Health in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	1	1	0	0
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	53	111	5	0
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclu- ding outworkers' premises).	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	54	112	5	0

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme-died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	-	-	-	-	-
a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	4	8	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	5	9	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT 1961 - PART VII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK SECTIONS 133 AND 134

NATURE OF WORK	Section 133		Section 134	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Number of instances of work in unwhole-some premises
				Notices Served
Wearing apparel	28	-	-	-
) Making etc.				
) Cleaning				
) and				
) Washing				
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	2½	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys	3	-	-	-
TOTAL	55	-	-	-

A list of the names and addresses of 3 outworkers was received by the Council relating to work which is not included in the classes of outwork specified in the Regulations. The types of work were:- assembly of gas mantles; stringing and assembly of human teeth; the sorting and stringing of pearls. These three persons ceased doing this work before the end of the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Act, which makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in these premises, came into operation in 1964. The Public Health Inspector was appointed under Section 52 (1) of the Act and carries out these duties as part of his duties as Public Health Inspector.

Below are tables and other particulars showing the operation of the Act during 1970:-

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number newly registered during year	Total number registered at end of year	Number receiving one or more general inspections during year
Offices	-	19	19
Retail Shops	1	56	56
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	3	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	8	8
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	86	86

TABLE B

Number of visits to all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises:-

86

TABLE C

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	74
Retail Shops	258
Wholesale departments, warehouses	15
Catering establishments open to the public	43
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
TOTAL	390 Males - 152 Females - 238

Contraventions Below is a list of contraventions of the Act found and remedied during 1970:-

Section	Contravention	Found	Remedied *
6	Thermometer	8	8
6	Temperature	2	11
9	Sanitary Conveniences	2	3
10	Washing Facilities	1	2
12	Accommodation for Clothing	1	1
16	Floors, passages and stairs	4	6
24	First-aid	4	5
49	Registration	8	9
50	Information to Employees	2	7

*Includes some which had been found prior to 1970.

Exemptions No exemptions have been granted or refused since the coming into operation of the Act.

Prosecutions There were no prosecutions during 1970 and there have been none since the coming into operation of the Act.

Accidents Section 48 of the Act requires notification where an accident occurring on the premises to which the Act applies, causes the death of the injured person or disables him for more than three days from doing his usual work. No accidents were notified during the year.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR DURING 1970

COMPLAINTS

305 complaints were received during the year and dealt with.
They were as follows:-

Accumulations of rubbish	9
Atmospheric Pollution	15
Drainage	20
Dustbins	25
Food Premises	2
Housing	19
Keeping of animals	2
Miscellaneous	48
Moveable Dwellings	1
Noise	7
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	3
Overcrowding	2
Pigeons	7
Public Conveniences	1
Rats and mice	102
Unsound Food	34
Verminous premises	6
Water	2

The miscellaneous group of complaints included those relating to:

Fouling by dogs;
Horses causing a nuisance;
Cats causing a nuisance;

Infestations other than those concerning
verminous premises, viz:- flies; beetles; spiders;
carpet beetles;

Fouling of land by sewage;
Oil spillage; dumping of soot;

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1.	Atmospheric Pollution	122
2.	Dairies	17
3.	Factories	112
4.	Fairgrounds	4
5.	Food Premises	336
6.	General Sanitation	
	(a) Accumulations	134
	(b) Drainage	220
	(c) Dustbins	60
	(d) Keeping of Animals	3
	(e) Public Conveniences	6
	(f) Public Houses	16
	(g) Verminous Premises	19
	(h) Water Supply	18
7.	Housing	
	(a) Housing Acts	54
	(b) Public Health Acts	237
8.	Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning	24
9.	Mobile Trades, delivery vans and milk tankers	7
10.	Miscellaneous	61
11.	Noise	58
12.	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	83
13.	Outworkers	90
14.	Pet Animals	4
15.	Pigeon Control	38
16.	Rodent Control	134
17.	Taking samples for tests	44
18.	Unsound Food	36
19.	Infestations other than verminous premises	2
		1,939

INTERVIEWS

351

HOUSING DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED

Below are shown details of housing defects found and remedied, including some remedied in 1970 which were found previously.

<u>Defects</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	*
Electrical Installations	1	0	
Drainage including guttering and down pipes	21	21	
Defective walls (fractures etc.)	2	0	
Roofs (leaking)	7	6	
Broken or perished wall plaster	6	1	
Broken or perished ceiling plaster	2	1	
Dampness in walls	4	3	
Defective floors (solid and suspended)	6	5	
Defective window sashes and frames	13	0	
Defective staircases	1	0	
Defective water closet pans	1	0	
Defective glazing, putties and sashcords	12	3	
Defective chimney stacks	2	1	
Defective hot water systems	2	1	
Dry-rot	3	2	
Failure of damp-proof course	2	1	
Defective external rendering	1	1	
Lack of air bricks	2	2	

* As a result of the serving of Notices.

INFORMAL NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH IN 1970

<u>Act under which Notice Served</u>		<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied With</u>
Public Health Act 1936	Section 39	7	5
	Section 93	9	17
	Section 75	16	15
Public Health Act 1961	Section 44	2	4
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960		8	4
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963		2	16
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966		1	4
Factories Act 1936 - 1961		5	9
Clean Air Act 1956		21	20
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949		8	6

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH IN 1970

<u>Act under which Notice Served</u>		<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied With</u>
Public Health Act 1936	Section 93	3	3
Public Health Act 1961	Section 17	5	5

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SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

Below is a summary of Services provided in the District by other authorities.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The National Health Service Act, 1946 makes provision for the following services:

Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act)

The provision of hospital and specialist services in the District is the responsibility of the South West Regional Metropolitan Hospital Board. The Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee set up under this Board carries out the day-to-day administration of the hospitals which serve the District. The names of these hospitals are:

Southlands Hospital	-	General Hospital
Worthing Hospital	-	General Hospital
Littlehampton Hospital	-	General Practitioner Hospital.
Swandeon Hospital	-	Long-stay cases
Zachary Merton Hospital	-	Maternity Hospital

Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act)

These services are provided by the West Sussex County Council:

1. The care of mothers and young children.
2. Domiciliary midwifery.
3. Home nursing.
4. Health visiting.
5. Vaccination and Immunisation.
6. Ambulance Service.
7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care of persons suffering from illness.
8. Home help.

General Medical and Dental Services (Part IV of the Act)

The National Health Services Executive Council is the Authority responsible for exercising functions etc. with respect to the provision of services under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

The Local Authority Services under the National Assistance Act, 1948 and the Mental Health Act, 1959, are provided by the West Sussex County Council. That authority also provides the School Health Service. The hospitals in the area providing treatment under the Mental Health Act are Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester; St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath; The Acre, Worthing.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are available for the examination of specimens and samples at:

The Public Health Laboratory, Brighton
Southlands Hospital Laboratory,
Shoreham-by-Sea
The Public Analysts Laboratory, Lewes

MOBILE CHEST RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Up to 31st March, 1970, Mass Radiography in West Sussex has been carried out by the Portsmouth Mass Radiography Unit (Wessex Regional Hospital Board). This Unit visited certain towns at weekly intervals, Shoreham-by-Sea being the nearest to Southwick. It provided a service for general practitioners, also for medical officers of health as required, and it undertook surveys of the General Public and Industry at intervals.

In 1969, certain changes were made by the Department of Health and Social Security in regard to the Mobile Chest Radiography Service and from 1st April, 1970 the General Practitioner Chest X-Ray Referral Service in West Sussex has been provided by the Surrey Chest Radiography Unit (South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board). This Unit also visits different towns at weekly intervals, coming to Shoreham-by-Sea on Tuesdays. It also provides a service to medical officers of health and is also available to carry out "work contact" examinations.

